

**BARROW-UPON-SOAR
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL**

1963

**ANNUAL
REPORT**

**OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**



**J. W. HALL, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

BARROW-UPON-SOAR RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

R E P O R T

ON THE HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITION OF THE

BARROW-UPON-SOAR RURAL DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR 1963

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To the Chairman and Members of the
Barrow-upon-Soar Rural District Council

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

J. W. HALL, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

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Public Health Inspectors:

A. J. BLAYLOCK, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

L. R. KNOWLES, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

R. M. ROCK, M.R.S.H., Diploma for Inspectors of Meat
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Clerical:

Miss J. Mitchell

R E P O R T

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1963 of the general conditions, health and vital statistics of the Barrow-upon-Soar Rural District.

The Report is in conformity with suggestions made by the Ministry of Health and also incorporates a section compiled by the Chief Public Health Inspector.

The year 1963 began with the whole country in the centre of a well established high pressure system causing intense cold which persisted through January and February and extended into March. The lowest temperatures in the County were recorded at Swithland and at Queniborough when the thermometers on the night of 23rd January showed 32 degrees of frost. The intensity of this coldness caused a great deal of damage to roads and property and plumbing systems remained frozen for many weeks. It is extraordinary that whilst spectacular progress has been made in science, and in industrial techniques, architecture and the building industry continues to design and construct dwellings with exposed plumbing systems.

Old people during the intense cold weather suffered many privations. Frailty could not cope with the disasters of freeze-ups, and the inability to heat bedrooms and living rooms caused much misery and hardship. Otherwise during this period the population in the district was relatively free from coughs and colds and the usual infectious diseases.

Although "Beatlemania" is not a notifiable disease one case was reported during the year. An emergency visit to a school was necessary where a young lady was found deeply unconscious. Eventually a diagnosis was made of hysterical exhaustion the young lady having queued during the late and early hours for a ticket "for the Beatles" visit to Leicester. Truly a hard day's night.

Because of the success of preventive medicine during this century health is no longer defined as the absence of disease. Health is a positive concept and from time to time it is necessary to widen the concept and embrace social and environmental changes.

The World Health Organisation defines health as "a state of mental, physical and social well-being."

In a changing pattern of society emphasis is being directed to the apparent changes in the behaviour of youth. Promiscuity is more prevalent than in previous decades and this is clearly shown in the increase in the number of illegitimate births, juvenile delinquency and the incidence of venereal disease. The quality of family life — or more directly, moral behaviour — is deteriorating, and confusion exists as to the cause and the remedy for this adverse change. Without doubt the young people are being subjected to a barrage of erotic stimuli through a variety of media against which the adolescent has little protection. Television and pornographic literature are given great licence to portray themes based on sexual and homosexual behaviour, and advertisements grossly misrepresent values. The theory has been advanced that children are reaching puberty at earlier ages and that precocious maturity without correlated wisdom is the cause of much of the present problems of youth. This is a mistaken belief and one not based on scientific observation. There is not the slightest evidence to demonstrate that puberty is occurring earlier than it did previously and it would be best if this excuse for the behaviour of adolescent society was no longer accepted.

Without question children are growing at a greater rate on average and are healthier than were children of similar ages at the beginning of the century but there is no evidence that puberty has advanced in relation to physical changes. Biological change is not of this order and is not so readily influenced by improved standards of nutrition.

Undoubtedly there is a waning influence of religion but it is to be deplored that there are those who hold the opinion that it is a waste of time to teach chastity and who advocate instead the teaching of contraception to the young as a means of controlling venereal disease. This year has seen the general introduction of the contraceptive pill and whatever benefits this may bring there is also the danger that soon they will become available to young people and by unprotected promiscuity the incidence of venereal disease will increase correspondingly.

The social ill-health of a section of the adolescent society is not due to physical and biological changes but rather to a lack of self-discipline which perhaps is not being

inculcated at school as much as may be desirable. Every effort is being made to influence young people against the habit of smoking cigarettes which is one of the prevalent drug addictions of our time. Without a basic understanding by young people of the nature of self-discipline it is difficult to reach them by means of propaganda, and the attainment of success in directing society to a healthier mode of life is a most complex process.

Equally so in the field of road safety is self-discipline a factor. At the driving wheel social conscience appears to diminish. Even the basic instinct of self preservation is subordinated to lower levels and the more cultivated code of self-discipline becomes completely rejected all too frequently by drivers of vehicles. Especially is this true at festive occasions and the toll of the road at Christmas and the New Year is evidence of the lack of social well-being which, by the World Health Organisation definition, is a requisite of positive health. It is self-discipline which decides to drive and not to drink.

The double white line and the intersected white line system on roads is not an unqualified success. In many cases it is frustrating and the system can be criticised for the indecision it can cause by the lengths of intersected line being too short for full advantage to be gained in overtaking slower moving traffic. There has been a recent modification of the system however, which is worthy of extensive application on roads restricted to three lanes of traffic. Three lane roads have inherent dangers as the centre lane is frequently one of dispute between vehicles travelling in opposing directions. The modified system marks clearly one lane in one direction and two lanes in the opposing direction for a distance of three quarters of a mile. The next quarter of a mile is a transition stage in which the markings are reversed the one lane traffic becoming double lanes and the double lanes merging into one lane. By this system frustration is eliminated and traffic moves at a surprising fast and safe rate in both directions. It is to be hoped that on all three lane roads this new system will be brought into operation with all expediency in an effort to reduce road accidents.

It is pleasing to record that during the year the Council accepted the principle of fluoridation of the water supply. Dental caries has become a national problem and results not only in damage to the teeth but is also injurious to the

general health. The fluoridation of the water supplies ensures that the fluoride content of the water is raised to an adequate level to prevent dental caries. Many natural water supplies possess an adequate fluoride content and even exceed the level necessary to ensure protection without producing deleterious effects. It is a misuse of words to refer to this process as the mass administration of drugs through water supplies. The common welfare of the community demands that measures should be taken to protect the health of its children.

Also during the year the Council made application to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for permission to proceed with the making of a Smoke Control Order in one part of the district. The control of both factory and domestic smoke is of major importance both from health and aesthetic considerations. Fortunately a great advance is being made in heating by electricity, gas and oil, apart from the combustion of coal and these advances are greatly reducing the emission of dirt and fumes into the atmosphere.

The combustion of coal without the emission of smoke has also been made possible by modern appliances and every effort should be made to ensure clean air for the community in order to reduce respiratory disease and to preserve our textiles and buildings from the effects of smoke and noxious gases.

Concern is to be expressed about the danger to the water supply of the district from potential pollution to Cropston and Swithland reservoirs. There are ten caravans and ten hutments standing in dangerously close proximity to the southern end of Cropston reservoir. A sprawl of caravan shanties and hutments comprising 236 dwellings on a site near the Swithland Woods is also in direct drainage to Swithland reservoir and the risk of possible contamination to both reservoirs by typhoid bacilli can not be excluded. Both sites represent extremely bad planning control. The only measures open to this Council is to insist upon the installation of toilet facilities and provision for the disposal of waste water in an endeavour to reduce the risks of pollution of the reservoirs. These measures can only reduce, though not remove, the risk of pollution. The stored water in these reservoirs, besides supplying this district, is also the water supply for the City of Leicester and large parts of the County of Leicester.

The only satisfactory solution to the problem is the sterilisation of the land by the removal of the caravans and

huts from the area which could be accomplished by the concerted action of the three Authorities whose water supply is in jeopardy.

There has not been cause to enforce Section 47 of the National Assistance Act in which powers are given for compulsory Institutional care for old people.

I am grateful to the Council for the interest shown in the work of the Public Health Department. To the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. W. Donovan, and to all members of the Public Health Department I wish to express my sincere appreciation for their helpful co-operation throughout the year.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area - acres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54,804
Resident Population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60,200
Number of Houses inhabited at end of 1963	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,083
Rateable Value as at 1st April, 1963	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£1,979,540
Sum represented by Penny Rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£ 8,412

VITAL STATISTICS

Population - Census 1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,962
Population - National Registration 1939	..	..	..	..	..	..	41,599
Population - Census 1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	47,376
Population (Estimated from Birth & Death Rates)	..	..	..	..	..	..	60,200

DEATHS

	Male	Female	Total	1962
All causes and ages	300	257	557	555
			<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>
Rate per 1,000 population	..	..	9.25	10.5
England and Wales	..	..	12.20	11.9

LIVE BIRTHS

	Male	Female	Total	1962
Number	626	571	1197	1185
Rate per 1,000 population	19.88			

ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS (per
cent of total live births)

3.5 2.95

STILLBIRTHS

Number		24	13
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births		19.65	15.57

TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS

1221 1198

INFANT DEATHS (deaths under one year)

19 20

INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Total infant deaths per 1,000
total live births 15.08 16.87

Illegitimate infant deaths
per 1,000 illegitimate live births 6.92

Legitimate infant deaths per
1,000 legitimate live births 13.85 17.3

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE

(Deaths under four weeks per
1,000 total live births) 12.53 9.23

EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE

(Deaths under one week per 1,000
total live births) 11.69 8.4

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE (still-
births and deaths under one week
combined per 1,000 total live
and still births)

31.12 19.2

MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortion)

Number of deaths	-	-
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	-	-

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES

	Male	Female	Total	1962
1. Tuberculosis respiratory ..	3	-	3	2
2. Tuberculosis other forms ..	-	1	1	-
3. Syphilitic disease	1	-	1	1
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections ..	-	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	2	-	2	3
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	9	11	20	12
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	21	2	23	22
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	8	8	7
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	6	6	8
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	35	16	51	42
15. Leuk æmia, aleuk æmia ..	3	4	7	-
16. Diabetes	1	1	2	5
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	30	62	92	100
18. Coronary disease, angina ..	67	32	99	102
19. Hypertension with heart disease	4	7	11	16
20. Other heart diseases ..	38	41	79	68
21. Other circulatory disease	9	7	16	27
22. Influenza	-	-	-	6
23. Pneumonia	10	16	26	28
24. Bronchitis	18	5	23	19
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	2	1	3	7
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	4	-	4	3
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	3	4	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ..	1	-	1	5
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ..	2	-	2	4
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations ..	2	1	3	8
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	21	22	43	36
33. Motor vehicle accidents ..	8	2	10	9
34. All other accidents	4	6	10	10
35. Suicide	4	2	6	4
36. Homicide and Operations of war	-	1	1	-

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

General:

The total number of each disease notified was as follows:-

Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	483
Acute Encephalitis (Infective)					..	..	..	..	..	2
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Food Poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Meningococcal Infection			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

The following tables classify these notifications (excluding tuberculosis) according to age group:-

TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED

Disease	Age Periods							Age			Total
	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-25-	Unknown		
Scarlet Fever	-	-	1	1	-	6	1	1	-	-	10
Whooping Cough	2	3	3	4	-	9	1	-	-	-	22
Measles ..	13	41	70	59	58	210	16	10	1	5	483
Dysentery ..	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Age											
	0-	5-	15-	45-	65-	Unknown		Total	Deaths		
Pneumonia	-	-	-	5	2	-		7	-		
Encephalitis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-		
(Infective) ..	-	1	-	-	-	1		2	-		
Food Poisoning ..	-	1	-	-	-	-		1	-		
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	3	-	-	-		3	-		
Meningococcal											
Meningitis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-		
Erysipelas ..	-	1	-	2	-	-		3	-		

TUBERCULOSIS

During the year 1963 the following cases and deaths from tuberculosis were notified:-

				NEW CASES				DEATHS			
				Resp.		Non-resp.		Resp.		Non-resp.	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-24	..	..	..	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
25-	..	..	..	4	2	3	1	1	-	-	-
45-	..	..	..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65-	..	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

IMMUNISATION

The following table gives the number of children who were immunised during the period 1st January - 31st December, 1963:-

Age at 31.12.63. (Born in year)	Under 1 1963	1 1962	2 1961	3 1960	4 1959	5 1958	6 1957	7 1956	8 1955	9 1954	10 1953	11 1952	12 1951	13 1950	14 1949
Primary Immunisations	349	491	34	7	1			2					-		
Booster Injections	-	89	33	6	53			444					14		

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The Engineer's report on the state of the sewage works fore-shadows a very large capital expenditure. One of the chief obstacles to progress is the inability to recruit suitably qualified engineers.

Further building development in several parishes is being held up by inadequate disposal works.

Ministry approval has been obtained for a new disposal plant at Anstey. The sewerage of the village of Seagrave will be done in 1964.

The assessment of charges for treating trade waste especially from farms has been a difficult problem for the Council. Agreement with the local branch of the National Farmers Union brought a reasonable working formula on which charges are to be based.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

A good weekly refuse collection service has been maintained in spite of labour difficulties. The Engineer introduced a bonus scheme as an incentive to the workmen.

NEW HOUSES

	<u>Completed</u>	<u>In course of Erection</u>
Number of Council Houses	4	10
Number of Private Enterprise Houses	750	470

LABORATORY SPECIMENS

<u>Nature of Specimen</u>	<u>Number Examined</u>
Vaginal and Cervical Swabs	14
Nose and Throat Swabs	276
Fæces and Urine	199

<u>Nature of Specimen</u>	<u>Number Examined</u>
Blood	16
Sputa	161
Milk	39
Water	17
Ice Cream	16
Whooping Cough	3
Food	1
Miscellaneous	26
	<u>758</u>

WATER SUPPLIES AND SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The parish of Ulverscroft is still without a water supply. It was agreed that the water mains should be extended to give a supply to the residents of Walton Lane, Walton-on-the-Wolds and a part of Cotes Road, Barrow-upon-Soar.

Parish Details	No. of Houses with a main water supply	No. of Houses without main water supply	No. of Houses with pails
Anstey	1421	9	31
Barkby	114	18	9
Barkby Thorpe	13	6	5
Barrow-upon-Soar	1118	12	40
Beeby	30	2	10
Birstall	3664	-	-
Burton-on-the-Wolds	117	6	11
Cossington	127	8	3
Cotes	7	4	6
Croxton South	58	7	27
Hoton	56	7	7
Mountsorrel	1295	6	40
Newtown Linford	336	15	-
Prestwold	20	4	1
Queniborough	584	9	15
Quorndon	1165	15	2
Ratcliffe-on-the-Wreake	44	16	5
Rearsby	231	11	19
Rothley	1065	14	-
Seagrave	89	20	54
Sileby	1700	7	14
Swithland	57	9	11
Syston	2302	8	16
Thrussington	127	26	30
Thurcaston	524	11	6

Parish Details	No.of Houses with a main water supply	No.of Houses without main water supply	No.of Houses with pails
Thurmaston	2352	8	5
Ulverscroft	-	48	14
Walton-on-the-Wolds	70	16	7
Wanlip	27	3	5
Woodhouse	627	26	5
Wymeswold	281	11	44
	<u>19,621</u>	<u>362</u>	<u>442</u>

There is a reduction of 120 in the number of pails in the district due to the conversion to water closets and demolition of houses.

There is no further collection of pails necessary in Rothley.

Compulsory conversion of pail closets to water closets in default of the owners was carried out at Cossington (3 W.C.'s) and Cropston (2 W.C.'s).

Notices were also served on owners of 10 properties in Anstey of the Council's intention to carry out conversion work in default.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

HOUSING

Steady progress was made in dealing with unfit properties. Confirmation of Anstey No. 4 Clearance Order for 6 houses was received and this excluded from the Order a small shop.

Demolition Orders were made on 42 individual houses.

Properties at Church Lane, Bradgate Road, Anstey which were compulsorily purchased, were demolished. The Council's Architect has prepared a redevelopment scheme which has received Ministerial approval.

Houses on the other compulsorily acquired site at Hillside, Leicester Road, Mountsorrel, have been demolished.

The Council have decided to replace the prefabricated bungalows at Birstall.

The Council's Architect is responsible for the implementation of the Standard Grant and Discretionary Grant schemes and consults the Health Department on the suitability of the houses for improvement.

He has supplied the following information:-

No. of Standard Grants approved, owner/occupied.	71
No. of Standard Grants approved, tenanted.	14
No. of Standard Grants refused.	8
No. of Discretionary Grants approved, owner/occupied.	14
No. of Discretionary Grants approved, tenanted.	12
No. of Discretionary Grants refused.	2

As a result of improvements under the Standard Grant scheme 54 baths, 57 wash basins, 60 hot water supplies, 66 waterclosets and 18 food stores were provided.

The repair of houses is achieved after many letters and notices to landlords. While it is appreciated that the services of jobbing builders are difficult to obtain, too often orders for repairs are not given until Statutory action is imminent.

During the year no Certificates of Disrepair were issued under the Rent Act.

A HOUSES DEMOLISHED

IN CLEARANCE AREAS:	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	58	12	5
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement etc. ..	"	"	"
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957	"	"	"

NOT IN CLEARANCE AREAS:

	Houses Demolished	<u>Displaced during year</u> Persons Families	
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	42	48	20
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	5	10	4
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Act	-	-	-
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	-	-	-
B <u>UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED</u>			
(8) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957 ..	1	-	-
(9) Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	2	5	-
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
C <u>UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT & HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED</u>			

	<u>By Owner</u>	<u>By Local Authority</u>
(11) After informal action by local Authority	151	-
(12) After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts (b) Sections 9 & 16 Housing Act, 1957 .. (a)	7	8
(b)	1	-
(13) Under Section 24 Housing Act, 1957	1	1
D <u>UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)</u>		

Positions at end of Year		Number of Houses	No. of separate dwellings con- tained in Col.1
(14) Retained for temporary accommodation			
(a)	under Section 48 ..	-	-
(b)	under Section 17(2) ..	-	-
(c)	under Section 46 ..	-	-

Positions at end of Year	Number of Houses	No. of separate dwellings contained in Col.1
(15) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53	-	-
E. <u>PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT</u>		
	Number of Houses	No. of occupants of Houses (1)
(16) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders purchased in the year	-	-

INSPECTION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY

On the whole the distribution of milk is satisfactory. Very small quantities of milk are sold by producer retailers.

One sample of raw milk was inspected with brucella abortus and in this case the farmer decided not to retail the milk.

There are 16 dairies and a small pasteurising plant in the district.

SAMPLES OF MILK

BIOLOGICAL			
No. of Bulk Samples	Free from T.B.	Free from Br.Abortus	Infected with Br. Abortus
11	10	-	1

BACTERIOLOGICAL		
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Tuberculin Tested	3	-
Pasteurised	8	-
Sterilised	2	-

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION

There are 9 licensed slaughterhouses in the district and the standard of hygiene is good.

An application to establish a new slaughterhouse at Walton-on-the-Wolds was refused.

The Meat Inspection Regulations which came into force on the 1st October imposed the duty of the inspection of all meat slaughtered in the district. 100% meat inspection was already being carried out prior to that date.

All meat passed as fit for consumption is stamped and the following charges are made for inspection:-

2s. 6d. per adult bovine
9d. per pig or calf
6d. per sheep or lamb

The time taken for inspection has increased by approximately 25%.

Meat is still inspected on Sundays although this would appear to be unnecessary in an age of refrigeration.

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed ..	786	-	8	3,281	644
Number Inspected	786	-	8	3,281	644

ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS

Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	2	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	104	-	-	17	24
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	13.2	-	-	0.57	4.34

TUBERCULOSIS ONLY

Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	22
Percentage of number inspected with tuberculosis ..	0.25	-	-	-	3.5

CYSTICERCOSIS

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ..	6	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

A summary of meat condemned is as follows:-

Bovine Stomach	1
Bovine Heads	8
Bovine Lungs	4
Bovine Livers	52
Part Bovine Livers	29
Bovine Hearts	10
Bovine Skirts	3
Sheep	2
Sheep Livers	11
Sheep Plucks	3
Sheep Heart	1
Lambs Liver	1
Lambs Heart	1
Pigs	5
Pigs' Livers	2
Pigs' Mesenteries	10
Pigs' Heads	13
Pigs' Plucks	12
Pig's Spleen	1
Pigs' Kidneys	3
Pig's Heart	1
Forequarters of Pork	3

ICE CREAM

The standard of hygiene in the manufacturing and retailing of ice cream was satisfactory.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Number of ice cream samples taken	..	..	..	..	..	14
Number of samples in Grade I	..	..	..	..	..	13
Number of samples in Grade II	..	..	..	..	..	1
Number of samples in Grade III	..	..	..	..	..	-
Number of samples in Grade IV	..	..	..	..	..	-

2 Lollipops = Satisfactory

FOOD PREMISES

The classification of food premises in the district is as follows:-

Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Grocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
Confectioners (Cakes)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Confectioners (Sweets)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Fish and Chips (and wet fish)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Cafes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Licensed Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114
Food Factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

SHOPS ACT, 1950

There were 4 contraventions of the Act which were rectified after informal action.

REGISTERED PREMISES

Preserved Food and Sausage Manufacturers	..	..	..	..	29
Manufacturers of Ice Cream	..	..	..	..	1
Sale of Ice Cream..	..	..	..	..	182
Number of Food Premises Inspected	..	..	..	..	260
Number of Inspections	..	..	..	..	980
Number of Informal Notices served	..	..	..	..	71
Number of Informal Notices complied with	..	..	..	..	68
Number of Informal Notices outstanding at 31.12.63	..	..	..	..	3

Generally we have concentrated on the enforcement of washing facilities, sanitary arrangements, hot water supplies and the provision of easily cleansed surfaces and equipment in food premises.

The weak link in the production or service in food is the human element.

Newcomers to the food trade should at least have some elementary training in personal and food hygiene and kept under close supervision whilst learning the trade.

RODENT CONTROL

One rodent operator is employed and he is provided with a van.

A free service is given to householders and a revenue of £300 in the financial year was obtained from disinfection work on farms and business premises. Refuse tips and sewage farms were visited regularly and the annual baiting of the sewers was completed. There were 352 infestations dealt with.

The destruction work was done very satisfactorily.

The operator's services were also called for in the destruction of wasps nests.

SMOKE CONTROL

The Council decided to take the initial steps to obtain a Smoke Control Order for a post war estate of 1,012 houses in Birstall.

A survey was made and estimates of the cost of adapting fire-places was obtained. It was proposed that the date of operation of the Order should be the 1st October, 1964.

The consent of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government to proceed has not yet been obtained.

This is to be the first stage of the continuing programme in which all the built-up area in the Southern part of the district would become free from smoke in a period of 10-13 years.

This would be a major achievement which could be brought about by the annual expenditure of just over 1d. rate product.

CARAVAN SITES

The number of caravans in the district is now fairly static extra licences being only issued for 3 individual caravans.

We are still concerned about the fire risk in caravans and while site owners have provided fire points the occupiers of the caravans have been warned to take adequate precautions.

It is being stressed that on no account should children be left unattended even for a short period.

ANIMAL BOARDING KENNELS

The Animal Boarding Establishment Act, 1963 requires that premises where dogs or cats are boarded shall be licensed by the Local Authority.

Three premises were inspected and licensed from the 1st January, 1964.

Conditions have been attached to the licences to ensure that the animals are adequately housed and fed, to prevent the spread of infection and to protect animals from fire and other hazards.

MISCELLANEOUS ACTS

(a) Number of Pet Shops	2
Number of Inspections	5
(b) Number of Premises registered under Rag Flock Etc. Act	1
Number of Inspections	2
(c) Number of contraventions of Heating Appliances (Fireguard Regulations)	Nil
(d) Inspections made under Agriculture (Safety Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956	25

SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED

<u>Preliminary</u>	<u>Housing</u>	<u>Public Health</u>
Outstanding on 1st January	31	5
Issued during year	136	48
Complied with during year	151	50
Outstanding on 31st December	16	3
<u>Statutory</u>		
Outstanding on 1st January	8	9
Issued during year	65	-
Complied with during year	65	7
Outstanding on 31st December	8	2

INSPECTIONS MADE

	No. of <u>Inspections</u>							
Animal Keeping	77
Bakehouses	11
Dairies	18
Drainage Works	850
Dwelling-houses	1,953
Infectious Diseases Inquiries	278
Food Poisoning Inquiries	16
Food Premises	980
Offensive Trades	-
Refuse Collection and Disposal	123
Rodent Control	121
Schools	23
Shops	70
Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection	1,059
Smoke Control	1,159
Caravans	48
Verminous and Dirty Premises	366
Water Supplies	83
Factories and Workplaces	153
Other Inspections	602
								<u>7,990</u>

I have the honour to remain your obedient servant,

J. W. HALL

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1963 FOR THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF
BARROW-UPON-SOAR IN THE COUNTY OF LEICESTER.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	No. on Register (2)	Number of		Occupiers prosecuted (5)
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	
(i) Factories in which Sec.1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	18	31	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec.7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	223	91	1	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Sec.7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers' premises)	74	31	—	—
Total	315	153	1	—

Particulars (1)	No. of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	10	10	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	2	2	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	12	12	-	1	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT
Outwork
(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out - workers in August list required by Sec. 110(1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of defaulting sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosec- utions for fail- ure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
(1)						
Wearing) Making apparel) etc.,) Cleaning) & Washing	104	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas, etc.	4	—	—	—	—	—

Signature

J. W. HALL

Medical Officer of Health

